

American Woodcock Hatches from Cracked Egg.—The literature contains few references to birds hatching from cracked eggs. Two reports describe hatching of duck eggs after being cracked (Greenwood, *Auk*, **86**: 752–754, 1969; Lumsden and Wenting, *Auk*, **93**: 833–835, 1976). On 29 March 1972, the author located an American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) nest in a low oldfield woodland in Robert Allerton Park, Monticello, IL. The clutch contained four eggs, one of which was cracked longitudinally. Temperatures prior to that date ranged from –3 to 0°C, leaving the possibility that the cracked egg had frozen. All eggs hatched between 15 April and 17 April. Given the usual incubation period of 20–21 days (Harrison, "A Field Guide to Birds' Nests," Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1975, p. 71), the eggs were approximately 1 to 4 days old when first found on 29 March.

To the best of my knowledge this constitutes the first report of hatching of cracked eggs of the American Woodcock or other species of Scolopacidae.—ROGER D. APPLGATE, *Urban Wildlife Research Center, 575 Bureau Street, Mahomet, IL 61853*. Received 12 August 1978, accepted 1 September 1978.

Death of a Blue Jay after 22 Years in Captivity.—In an earlier note (*Bird-Banding*, **46**: 250, 1975), I gave an account of a Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) captured in Sarnia, Ontario in 1956 by Mrs. Wilbert Selves, when it flew into her car, and kept by her in captivity near Hensall, Ontario until the summer of 1974, thus being at least 18 years old by that year. In a letter Mrs. Selves reported the death of the bird at Hensall on 24 June 1978. In the note no date of capture of the bird at Sarnia in 1956 was given, but in her recent letter Mrs. Selves recalls that it was 17 June 1956. Thus, by Mrs. Selves' reckoning the bird was in captivity "exactly 22 years and 1 week since it flew into our car."

This record confirms that a Blue Jay is capable of living for 22 years. The maximum longevity for a Blue Jay, 14½ years, is reported for a wild individual by Kennard (*Bird-Banding*, **46**: 66, 1975).—WILLIAM W. JUDD, *Department of Zoology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada*. Received 8 July 1978, accepted 1 September 1978.

Longevity and Colony Loyalty in Bank Swallows.—From 1963 through 1978 we banded Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) at breeding colonies in Scott County, Iowa and Rock Island County, Illinois, an urban and agricultural area that straddles the Mississippi River. We used mainly mist nets, banding 4,207 adults and 257 immatures. Most of this banding was concentrated at the historically large (Fawks, 1938, 1966) and vigorous Four-Seasons colony near the Rock River in Rock Island, Illinois. In years subsequent to their banding 195 Bank Swallows have been recaptured. Of these, 147 were at least two years old, 51 at least three years old, 13 at least four years old, and 1 each at least five, six, seven, and nine years old. This age distribution of recoveries corresponds closely with those presented by Stoner (1938) and Leys (1970). An eight-year-old bird banded by MacBriar (1970) is the oldest previously reported Bank Swallow. Our seven-year-old bird was banded as an adult on 11 June 1969, at the Four-Seasons colony. It was recaptured on 15 and 17 June 1975, at the Clover Hills colony, 2.1 mi S of the original banding site. The nine-year-old bird was also banded as an adult at the Four-Seasons colony on 26 June 1968. It was recaptured in the same colony on 11 June 1969, and found freshly dead at a colony in LeClaire, Iowa on 7 May 1976, 12.8 mi NW.

The most intensive banding was conducted during 1975 and 1976 at seven colonies in Rock Island County. Six colonies were in inactive sand and gravel pits, but the Clover Hills colony was in a bank cut by road excavation. Thirty-six Bank Swallows were recaptured, 20 at the colony of their banding and 16 at different colonies. All of the recaptures were banded as adults. The longest distance from banding to recapture site was 9.0 mi. Two birds were captured at both the Four-Seasons and Clover Hills colonies (2.1 mi apart) in the 1975 breeding season. Although we banded 898 Bank Swallows in those two years, these are the only two birds that were captured in different colonies in the same breeding season. Leys (1970) had only nine similar occurrences out of 8,444 Bank Swallows banded and, Bergstrom (1951) had three out of 557 banded Bank Swallows, but in that case banding was conducted at only two nearby colonies.

In 1975, the Clover Hills colony was destroyed by further road construction on 11 June in the middle of the breeding season, but before any young were fledged. Before the colony was destroyed the holes had been examined with a flashlight after the colony had settled for the night to determine usage rate. Approximately two thirds of the over 500 holes were occupied. One Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) and 124 adult Bank Swallows had been banded at the colony. None of these birds were recaptured in 1975 despite efforts to locate them at other colonies. Apparently none of these birds attempted re-nesting at other sites. In 1976, Bank Swallows established a colony in the new bank created by the road construction. Only 74 holes were dug but most were occupied. A pair of Belted Kingfishers (*Megaceryle alcyon*), Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*), and House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), all absent in 1975, also used the site. Of the Bank Swallows banded at the Clover Hills colony in 1975, one was recaptured in 1976 at the new Clover Hills colony and one at the Four-Seasons colony in 1976 and 1977 as well as three in 1978. Two Bank Swallows banded in 1975 at the Four-Seasons colony and one banded at the Moline Airport colony, 3.3 mi E, were recovered at the Clover Hills colony in 1976.

The 1975-76 bandings show a substantial movement of Bank Swallows among colonies within nine mi of each other. Of our 1975 and 1976, recaptures 44% had changed colonies. Stoner (1941) working in three areas with 2 to 6 nearby colonies found that of 186 recaptures banded as adults, 77.3% were recovered at the same colony as banded. Bergstrom (1951) working at only two colonies recovered 96.6% of 206 adult-banded recaptures at the colony of banding. Our data, although based on smaller numbers (36 recaptures) agree more closely with Leys (1970), who banded in over 30 colonies in the Netherlands. He recovered 33.5% of 388 adult-banded recaptures at different colonies, including one 388 mi away. A "regional colony" might be in our concentrated area of breeding colonies. The behavior of the birds at the destroyed Clover Hills colony tends to support this idea. This apparently desirable location was recolonized in the first year following destruction, but some of the Clover Hills birds in 1975 moved to other colonies and at least three adult birds from other colonies moved to the new Clover Hills colony. If the tendency for adults to return to previous breeding sites is as strong as indicated by the studies of Stoner (1941) and Bergstrom (1951), then the new Clover Hills colony should have been composed mainly of the birds from 1975, when in fact only one was recaptured in 1976 at the new Clover Hills colony.

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